development work in electronics, initiates R&D programmes in the latest technology areas and promotes accelerated growth of electronics industry in the country. In the process certain technologies are developed. The areas in which technology packages are developed and available from FR&DC are as under:—

1. PC Products
2. Power Electronics
3. Computer & Communication
4. Control & Instrumentation
5. Mass Communication & Consumer Electronics.
6. Social & Rural Electronics
7. AI Tools & Expert Systems Software Packages.

The technology transfer fees vary from product to product and are in the range of Rs. 5000 to Rs. 5 lakhs. Certain major system level projects have a total outlay of the order of Rs. 4 crores.

(b) ER&DC, Thiruvananthapuram does not sell any product in the market directly.

(c) ER&DC is in the continuous process of updating the technology of those packages which have been earlier developed and ER&DC attempts to bring out packages of latest ,configuration.

(d) ER&DC has a regular programme on human resource development in which training programmes are organised for the ER&DC scientists and engineers. Training is in the form of inhouse workshops, tutorials, national and international workshops and seminars, specialised programmes etc. Developmental projects are undertaken by ER&DC in the frontier areas of technology on its own or in collaboration with academic institutions, government departments and other R&D organisations both in India and abroad.

खनिजों के लिए समुद्रीतल की खुदाई

1032. **श्री अजीत जोगी:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या खनिज सम्पदा से समृद्ध समुद्री तल के खनन के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय प्रयास अंतिम दौर में पहुंच गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यह खनन कार्य कब से वाणिज्यिक रूप से व्यवहार्य होगा?

रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विभाग एवं महासागर विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एडुअर्डो फ्लेरो): (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) समुद्र संस्तर खनिजों का विदोहन अन्वेषणात्मक अवस्था में है। भू-आधारित संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के कारण और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में धातु-मूल्य अपेक्षाकृत स्थिर रहने के कारण, अमेरीका सहित किसी भी देश ने गहरे समुद्रसंस्तर खनिजों के वाणिज्यिक विदोहन के लिए अब तक पूर्ण विकसित खनन प्रणाली का विकास नहीं किया है।

(ग) फ्रांस और आस्ट्रेलिया जैसे देशों द्वारा गहन अध्ययन किए गए तथा उन्होंने बताया कि सन् 2010 से पहले गहरा समुद्र संस्तर खनन वाणिज्यिक तौर पर व्यवहार्य नहीं हो सकेगा।

Mushrooming Growth of Illegal Constructions

1033. DR. RANBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been mushrooming growth of illegal constructions, in total disregard to sanitary norms, water and power supplies, and building bye-laws;

(b) if so, the total number of illegal colonies in Delhi, the number of JJ Clusters in Delhi on public land; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to deal with the situation in order to improve the living conditions in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI R.K. DHAWAN): (a) Unauthorised construction and encroachment on public land is a continuing problem and removal of encroachment/unauthorised construction is an on-going process.

(b) No comprehensive survey in this regard has been conducted. However, as per Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, (GNCTD) the estimated number of unauthorised colonies and JJ clusters in Delhi are 1304 and 1080 respectively. The GNCTD has been addressed to intimate the number of such colonies/clusters which have come up on public land.

(c) As and when any unauthorised construction/encroachment is noticed/ reported, action is taken under the provisions of the relevant laws by the local agencies with the help of the police, wherever necessary. The following instructions have been issued to the local agencies/land owning agencies:—

(i) Prompt action should be taken to nip in the bud the unauthorised construction, particularly in the form of unauthorised colonies;

(ii) Vacant land around the existing Jhuggi Clusters should be protected either by wire fencing or by construction of boundary walls to check extension of such jhuggi clusters on the adjoining vacant land;

(iii) Watch and ward should be strengthened and surveillance of vacant land tightened. The system of accountability should be devised to prevent instances of laxity/collusion/ non-reporting immediately; and

(iv) For each sector there should be one person responsible so that such thing may not occur and responsibility could be pin pointed.

To improve the living conditions of JJ Clusters, the following three-pronged strategy is being implemented by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi:—

(i) Re-location/re-settlement of eligible JJ dwellers from the land urgently required for public projects;

(ii) Provisions of minimum basic aminities in the JJ Clusters which are situated on such public land as are earmarked for public projects but not immediately required for implementation; and

(iii) In-situ upgradation of identified JJ Clusters situated on public land which are not earmarked for any project and are not required in the forseeable future after obtaining No-Objection-Certificate from the land owning agencies.

कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने की योजनाएं

1034. श्री ईश दत्त यादव:
चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इलैक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग ने देश में कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने और कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा के महत्व के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए हाल ही में एक योजना बनायी है जिसके अंतर्गत सरकार का शैक्षिक संस्थाओं के कम्प्यूटर कम्पनियों द्वारा कम्प्यूटर उपलब्ध कराये जाने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या कुछ ऐसे प्रस्ताव भी सरकार के विचाधीन हैं जिनके अंतर्गत महिलाओं को कम्पयूटर के प्रयोग में प्रशिक्षण देने और देश में ग्रामीण लोगों तक भी इलैक्ट्रॉनिकी के लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को आवश्यक अनुदान और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और